THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 47. BALTIMORE, MD. MARCH 21, 1837. Vol. III

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The New-York Sun, on the authority of an esteemed correspondent, gives the subjoined information, believing that it must be highly useful to farmers, and would perhaps prove a benefit to the corn market generally, were it adopted. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn are annually destroyed by birds, (particularly the blackbird and crow,) which might be preserved by a very simple method. The birds pull it up the moment it appears above ground, and eat the seed. In order to prevent this destruction, the farmer should first soak the seed well in salt water, until the chit is just on the eve of bursting through, then turn it into a vessel of tar, made soft by warming, and stir thoroughly, until every grain is well coated, when it may be separated for planting. Work in some pounded plaster, when planting, and this seed the birds will not disturb; it will come up rank and fine, and pay well for the trouble. If the corn is not soaked well before coating with tar, it will not be apt to come up, as the tar will naturally prevent the necessary moisture from penetrating through it. This has been tried by farmers who never could get a good crop of corn in any other way, and found it to succeed admirably.

TENACITY OF THE APPLE TREE FOR LIFE.

A medical gentleman, who has recently made a tour through several of the western states, related to us the following singular instance, illustrative of the power of the apple tree to support life out of the ground.

In the month of Octr., 1835, Mr. *Alex. M'Coy*, living near Columbus, Ohio, bought of a nurseryman on Long Island, 100 apple trees; they were then packed up, shipped via the great Erie canal and the lakes, to Cleaveland, Ohio. On arriving at that point, the canal being frozen up, the trees remained there until the latter end of March, when they were sent to *Columbus*, Ohio, by the canal: they reached the latter place in the month of April, following. As it was presumed that the trees, which had now been out of the ground six months, were all dead, or their vital powers so far destroyed as to render their vegetating not only doubtful, but, as was supposed, hopeless, the owner refused to receive them. In this situation they remained till May, when the agent of the canal forwarded them to their proprietor, who planted them out in his cornfield, rich limestone land, and tended them with his corn. At the period of planting, which was seven months from the time of their being taken up, the trees were partially in leaf, and notwithstanding all of these disadvantageous circumstances, 98 of them lived, only 2 of the hundred dying.

MR. BADEN'S "MARYLAND CORN."

We have inserted in another column a very interesting correspondence between Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq. Commissioner of Patents, Washington, and Thos. N. Baden, Esq., of Prince George's County, Maryland, on the subject of a very superior variety of corn cultivated by the latter. We confess we are pleased to find an officer of our government taking so lively an interest in the cause of agriculture, and for one we tender to this gentleman the sincere, though humble, homage of our thanks, and we do this the more readily, as it is not often that we see those filling high stations unbending themselves from the labor of official duties, to promote and foster objects of husbandry. And while we thus obey the dictates of our heart, with respect to Mr. Ellsworth, we must sieze the occasion to say that the intelligent discrimination, and long continued perseverance, of Mr. Baden, in improving and bringing this variety of Corn to its present state of perfection, entitle him to the gratitude of every man in whose bosom beats a heart imbued with the sentiments of patriotism. For twenty-two years, he has given all the energies of his mind to the production of a result, which, though pregnant with a large sum of human comfort, had nothing to allure by its splendor—but it had *that* to animate him to his labors, which is infinitely more valuable—the consciousness that he was toiling for the good of his kind,—and while the success which has attended his efforts in increasing the productiveness of this fine variety of corn, will not fail to endear his name to his countrymen, long after he shall have been gathered to his fathers, the recollection of the broad foundation of agricultural good which he has laid, will impart to the winter of his days, that sweetening influence which springs from the possession of honor gained by virtue.

The reader will have observed that Mr. Baden speaks of some seed corn which he furnished to Mr. Law, of Baltimore, to be sent to his friends, the Messrs. Gilfry of Illinois, and we are enabled by the politeness of Mr. L. to lay before our readers the following extract of a letter from one of those gentlemen, by which it will be seen that, by a computation made with care, the Baden corn yielded at the rate of 130 bushels to the acre under their culture in the rich lands of Illinois.

Extract of letter of 25th Jan. 1837, from Henry F. Gilfry, of Job's Settlement, McDonough County, Illinois.

"As we did not start from Baltimore till the middle of last April, and were not fixed here for planting the Baden Corn for a month after the proper season for planting—I regret to state, that although it produced a very abundant crop for the small quantity of seed corn we brought out, (say about two quarts), still none of it was adapted for seed, as it did not attain its full growth; I must, therefore depend on your sending me a further supply of the same description of corn for seeding the present season. What I did plant of it last season answered well for feeding cattle. The way I came by the number of bushels to the acre, was by going through it, and then over ground of a similar size, counting the average ears of corn of the one, and then of the other, from which I drew the following conclusion: that if ordinary corn yield sixty-five bushels, and average two ears to the stalk, that the Baden Corn which we planted (and none loftier ever grew in Job's Settlement,) would yield one hundred and thirty bushels to the acre, averaging four ears to each stalk. Now on four stalks taken at random, I counted eighteen good ears, and three small ears, and had I made this my data, the result would have appeared extravagant, although nearer the truth than what I have formerly stated. As advised in former letters, the yield of fodder from our Baden Corn, far exceeded any thing ever seen in this settlement by the oldest settlers."

[From the New England Farmer.]

VALUABLE VARIETY OF CORN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Feb. 15, 1837.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I am indebted to the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents in this ci-

ty, for a small quantity of Indian Corn—a description of which you have in a letter addressed to myself from Mr. Ellsworth, both of which I now enclose. The package of corn I have sent by John H. Dexter. Esq., of Boston, and will thank you to make such disposition of it as you may deem proper.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

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PATENT OFFICE, Jan. 30, 1837.

SIR:—Hearing of some great improvements that had been made in the common corn, I addressed a letter to Mr. Baden, a highly respectable gentleman in Maryland, to ascertain what facts I could on the subject.

His letter is very interesting, and I transmit you a copy of it. The experiment of Mr. Baden, shows most clearly what can be done to improve seeds, by carefully selecting each year the best kind raised. Theoretical opinions sustain Mr. Baden: but few experiments have been tried so successfully. What might be effected for agriculture by similar efforts?

The like efforts in improving the breed of animals, have been crowned with great success, especially in Europe. I avail myself of this opportunity to send you a small sample of the corn mentioned by Mr. Baden. I will only add, that I have conversed with several persons who have planted the "Baden" corn: and the concurrent opinion of all, sustains the statements made in the letter. I have a few samples at the Patent Office, of corn raised in this neighborhood, which has four and five ears on a stalk; and I expect soon some stalks containing six, seven and eight ears. If this corn were generally introduced, how greatly the amount of bread-stuffs might be increased, *without any extra labor*. I hope some public spirited citizens will try to improve wheat, oats, barley and other grains.

I avail myself of the opportunity to mention the introduction of Italian *spring wheat* with great success. A friend of mine, in Connecticut, raised the last year, forty bushels on an acre.—This grain is heavy; makes good flour; yields well; and the crop avoids all the danger of winter freezing. I have ordered a quantity of this corn and wheat to be shipped to Indiana, and intend to try both on the fine soil of the Wabash valley, the ensuing summer.

I am yours, very respectfully,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

N. B. Be careful to plant this corn in a place by itself. When good seed is planted in a field with poor seed, the former will degenerate.

H. L. E.

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[COPY OF MR. BADEN'S LETTER.]

NEAR NOTTINGHAM, PRINCE GEORGE'S Co. JAN. 26, 1836.

SIR:—I received yours of the 14th, making inquiry respecting the "Maryland corn," which you understood I had raised. I have the pleasure to say that I have brought this corn to its high state of perfection, by carefully selecting the best seed in the field for a long course of years, having especial reference to those stalks which produced the most ears. When the crop was husked, I then made a re-selection, taking only that which appeared sound and fully ripe, having a regard to the deepest and best color, as well as the size of the cob. In the spring, before shelling the corn I examined it again, and selected that which was the best in all respects. In shelling the corn, I omitted to take the irregular kernels at both the large and small ends. I have carefully followed this mode of selecting seed corn for *twenty-two or twenty-three* years, and still continue to do so. When I first commenced, it was with a common kind of corn, for there was none other in this part of the country. If any other person undertook the same experiment, I did not hear of it; I do not believe others ever exercised the patience to bring the experiment to the present state of perfection. At first, I was troubled to find stalks with even *two good ears* on them, perhaps one good ear and one small one, or one good ear and "a nubbin." It was several years before I could discover much benefit resulting from my efforts—however, at length the quality and quantity began to improve, and the improvement was then very rapid. At present, I do not pretend to lay up any seed without it comes from stalks which bear four, five, or six ears. I have seen stalks bearing eight ears. One of my neighbors informed me that he had a single stalk with ten perfect ears on it, and that he intended to send the same to the museum at Baltimore. In addition to the number of ears, and of course the great increase in quantity and unshelled, it may be mentioned, that it yields much more than common corn when shelled. Some gentlemen, in whom I have full confidence, informed me that they shelled a barrel (10 bushels of ears) of my kind of corn, which measured a little more than six bushels. The common kind of corn will measure about 5 bushels only. I believe I raise double or nearly so, to what I could with any other corn I have ever seen. I generally plant the corn about the first of May, and place the hills 5 feet apart each way, and have two stalks in a hill. I can supply you with all the seed you may need, and I suppose I have now in my corn-house, 50, and perhaps more, stalks with the corn on them as it grew in the field, and none with less than four, and some six or seven ears on them. I will with pleasure send you some of these stalks, and also some seed corn, if I can get an opportunity.

Early last spring, I let George Law, Esq'r., of Baltimore city, have some of this seed corn; he sent it to his friend in Illinois, with instructions how to manage it. A few weeks since he informed me that the increase was one hundred and twenty bushels on an acre; that there was no corn in Illinois like it, and that it produced more fodder than any other kind. I have supplied many friends with seed corn, but some of them have planted it with other corn, and will, I fear, find it degenerate.

I have lately been inquired of, if this corn was not later than other kinds? It is rather earlier; certainly *not* later. Corn planted in moist or wet soils will not ripen so quick as that which is planted on a dry soil. In the former, there will be found more dampness in the cob, although the kernel may appear equally ripe in both. In the two last years, the wet seasons have injured much corn, that was too early "lofted" or housed.

I believe I have answered most of your inquiries. I hope I have not exaggerated—I have no motive for doing so. I raise but little corn to sell, as tobacco is my principal crop. Should I fail to send you some seed this spring, I will next summer gather some stalks with the corn, fodder and tassels, and all, as they grow, and send to you, that you may judge yourself of the superiority of this over the common kind of corn.

Yours, &c,
THOS. N. BADEN.

Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents, Washington City.

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From the Southern Religious Telegraph.

BEET SUGAR.

Sir:—The culture of the Sugar Beet in the United States has become a subject of great interest to our citizens; and I hope in a little time, with the aid of improved machinery, it will be in the power of every Farmer in the Middle and Southern States, to manufacture an ample supply of sugar for home consumption. In your paper of the 23d ult., you publish a communication from W. W. Sleigh to the Editor of the U. States' Gazette, upon the subject of Beet Sugar, in which the author gives it as his opinion that it will be impracticable to manufacture sugar from the Beet root upon a small scale. He says, 'An establishment will not clear its expenses, unless it be calculated to manufacture at least from two to five hundred pounds of sugar per day; so that the idea of *individuals in this country manufacturing profitably for private consumption is preposterous*. Their sugar would stand them, including labor, one dollar per pound.' In the same communication, he says, in confirmation of the above: 'The profits are incredibly increased in proportion to the extensiveness of the establishment; but no one ought to engage in this business who has not *mind* as well as *capital*.'

The scope of the above remarks go to discourage individual efforts at manufacturing Beet Sugar; consequently, none but a few have *mind* and *capital* sufficient to enable them to embark in this very desirable branch of industry. I would respectfully call upon the author to tell us what he means by mind. Does he desire to say that the poor laboring classes of our country have not sense enough to make Beets, and to carry on the process until the sugar is made? Or does he mean to say, that *capital* is essential to the infusion of mind, into any one who turns his attention towards the manufacture of sugar from the Beet root? At no period of our national existence, has the mania for stock companies been so rife, and I may add, so alarming as at the present day. In every direction petitions are multiplying for charters to monopolize almost every interesting branch of business. Yes, petitions are made in New Jersey and probably in New York at this time for corporation powers and privileges to cultivate the Beet, and manufacture sugar, and I should not be at all surprised if the Bakers of the city of Richmond become initiated into the secret, that the common people have not mind and capital enough to bake bread for domestic purposes! and prefer a petition to the legislature, for a charter to bake bread!!

We have only to look to Great Britain to ascertain the consequences of monopolies. Almost every branch of trade is made over by charter to

privileged companies--there is the Southern Company, the East India Company, and a host of others all preying upon the vitals of the laboring classes to the comunity, who according to Mr. Sleigh, have not *mind and capital* enough to get away from the grind-stone. The tendency of chartered companies is to make hewers of wood and drawers of water of the poor. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not profess to bean adept in the Beet sugar business at all, and all I aim at is to keep those Big Bugs of our country who profess to have both mind and capital, from forestalling public opinion as to one interesting branch of industry, and placing an *Incubus* upon the common farmer.

In order to give another view of the subject, from men of high respectability, who were specially engaged in getting information from France upon the subject of Beet Sugar, permit me to make a few extracts. In an agricultural paper published in Albany, called the Cultivator, for July last, we have the views of Le Ra De Chaument, a French writer, who has been engaged in the manufacture of Beet sugar from the reign of Napoleon to the present. 'But, sir, while I was admiring here, in the splendid establishments of this new industry, (Beet sugar factories, their fine machinery, and the chemical improved processes,) I was lamenting that the small proprietor, or the farmer, could not employ directly his produce by manufacturing himself. I am but just now perfectly satisfied that he can do it, and that with very inconsiderable expense, and without hiring any help, but simply with that of his family. I will quote the particular instance of a farmer in the north of France, who has received a medal from the Royal and Agricultural Society, for having established on his farm one of the first small beet sugar manufactories, where he makes daily, without any assistance but that of his family, 100 pounds of sugar fit for family use, without further preparation. The whole house room consecrated to that purpose, is a room of sixteen feet square, and cabinet 10 feet by 12. Now, Sir, you can undoubtedly appreciate at once all the advantages that a farmer can reap in cultivating and manufacturing the sugar Beet.' In the Cultivator for August, page 90, another interesting communication is given upon the subject, going to establish the fact that men of little capital, and a portion of common sense, can manufacture Beet sugar profitably upon a small scale. 'The Royal Society of Agriculture in France, awarded in April a premium to Mr. Decerf, for having established a *small manufacture of Beet Sugar;* where he prepares daily, without other aid than that of his family, 137½ pounds of sugar, ready for immediate family use.'

I have looked over my files of the Cultivator for another case more directly in point if possible than the above, but have failed to find it. It was the case of a poor man in France, who made use of a *currycomb* to cut to pieces the Beet. The result of this man's labor as well as I remember, was about equal to the cases already given. Now what shall we make of Mr. Sleigh's opinions compared with the facts resulting from the labors of men in humble circumstances, but honest, sound minds? I hope the time is not far distance when every farmer in Virginia will prove to the world that he has mind and labor capital enough to make Beet Sugar, without the aid of a charter. Men are more disposed to live by their wit than their labor: hence the propensity of men to unite together, with the aid, too often, of a *fictitious capital.* These men find it to their interest to decry competition from the common people. J. McD.

It is stated that extensive formations of solid rock salt have been discovered in Rall's county, State of Missouri, which at no very distant period promise to be of intcalculable value to the owners of them. In one instance, it is said, in penetrating the earth to the depth of three hundred feet, a stratum of salt was pierced the thickness of which was found to be sixty feet. The salt water which arose from the bottom of the perforation ascended as high as fifty feet above the surface of the ground. It is said to be more potent in its effects than the Congress Spring at Saratoga, and to be much sought after by men and animals that have drank of it. In the vicinity of this spring there are many others to which the deer resort in large numbers.—*Baltimore American.*

WILSON'S MOWING MACHINE.

GRASS AND GRAIN CUTTER.

Albany, February 13, 1837.

Sir—In this era of invention, when almost the entire of mechanical labor is transported to labor saving machines, it cannot but be a subject of regret, to see the Agriculturist, whose business is not only the most ancient, and the most honorable, but the most necessary of all employments, still compelled to perform his task by the strength of his arm and the sweat of his brow.

Actuated by a hope to contribute my mite towards the agricultural interest of my happy country, and considering the labor of mowing grass and cutting grain, to be, perhaps, the severest as well as most important branch of the farming labors, and that they require to be performed at a critical period, and therefore subject the employer to pay exorbitant wages, I have, at the expense of much study, and of much time and money spent in experiments, invented a machine to perform those branches of labor by the power of horses or oxen. In this arduous undertaking, I have at length succeeded so far, I believe, as to give entire satisfaction to all who have witnessed the operation of my machine; and those operations have been submitted to the inspection of many of the most competent judges of the subject.

With the attendance of one man to guide, and the power of two horses or oxen, it will cut a swath of six feet wide and as fast as the man and team can travel, and by common industry, will accomplish at least the labor of twelve men. It will cut the grass smoother and cleaner, and lay the swath infinitely more regular, than can be done by hand. The knives are kept sharp in its own operation, by which, much time is saved.—The machine is perfectly simple in its construction, and by no means liable to disorder. It will scarcely be necessary to add, that its usefulness, as it respects grass, will be chiefly confined to large and smooth meadows, and the extensive prairies of the west. It will readily be seen, that to introduce this machine into such use as shall benefit the public, and remunerate the inventor will require the assistance of gentlemen of influence and capital, and especially of those who know and feel the importance, and consequent necessity, of improving the system of American agriculture. With these views, therefore, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject, in the hope of your influence in effecting so desired an object.

I am, Sir, with respect and esteem,
Your ob't. servant,
ALEXANDER M. WILSON.

P. S. The cost of a single machine, with the right to use the same on your own lands, is two hundred and twenty-five dollars, delivered at this place.

A machine is now in complete order, and ready at all times for examination, at Constitution Hall, No. 16 Church-street.

All communications addressed to me, No. 409 Sth. Market-street, Albany, will meet with prompt attention.

THE APPLE ORCHARD.

In a mistaken zeal to eradicate the seeds of intemperance, we are afraid that some, by destroying their apple orchards, are not only diminishing their innocent family comforts, but are seriously impairing their means of honest farm profits. We do not advocate the orchard on account of the alcohol its fruits afford on distillation—such a practice we deprecate; nor will we urge *teetotalers* to cultivate the apple for cider, if they deem this liquor hurtful—though we still adhere to the "steady habits" of our New-England ancestry, in taking a glass of this racy beverage with our dinner—we will not advocate the orchard for the *liquor* it affords, but for the *food*—the beef, pork, milk, &c., into which its fruits can be readily transformed.

For the family, apples may be made to contribute alike to health, to pleasure, and to economy, and greatly to diminish the consumption of more costly food. As desert fruits, they are surpassed but by few in quality, and by none in durability; while in the culinary department, they afford a grateful repast, baked, boiled, roasted or fried; and, to borrow terms from the Cook's book, may be served up, with rice, flour, &c. in black-cap, charlotte, cheese-cakes, compotes, dumplings, fritters, festoons, floating islands, fool, fraze, glazed, in jelly, marmalade, pancakes, pies, puddings, preserves, poupeton, soufflet, in water, and a la Turque. In all these forms, we believe the apple is perfectly guiltless, and in most of them may be indulged in by the robust and the delicate, and by the rich and poor.

In the economy of the farm, apples are no less serviceable. Every kind of farm stock feeds and fattens upon them. They serve as a substitute for corn in the piggery, for oats in the horse stable, and for slops in the cow-stall. They were evidently destined for the comfort of man; and because they are capable of being converted to a bad use, shall we, for this reason, reject the many benefits they are calculated to afford us? Because bread corn is convertible into alcohol, is it less worthy of our care and culture as an article of food? Those alone who *abuse* the

gifts of providence, are obnoxious to public morals.

Our orchard, although a young one, is of great value to us. The early droppings of fruit were gathered by our pigs, and they contributed much to fit them for the fatting pen; subsequently by boiling them with small potatoes, for fattening, they have enabled us to save a good portion of our soft corn, which in ordinary years has not sufficed for finishing our pork, say 40 or 50 bushels to deal out to our store shoats. Our orchard has enabled us to dispose of some 50 barrels of choice winter fruit, and to manufacture nearly as many barrels of cider, and it is now, in the form of apple *pomace*, adding greatly to the products of our farm. On 1st December, we began to feed the pomace to seven milch cows, and have continued to feed them with a common wheel-barrow full per diem, and the effect has been *to increase the quantity of milk nearly fifty per cent.* The pomace has undergone but slight if any fermentation.

The great indifference to orchards, we have no doubt, arises from an ignorance of the many advantages which they are capable of affording to the farm, and to the bad quality of the fruit which is generally cultivated. The nutritive properties of the apple depend upon the quantity of saccharine matter they contain, or the specific gravity of their juice; and the difference in flavor, and in their cooking properties, are not sufficiently regarded, and not generally known. We have probably the finest varieties of this fruit, of any country in the world, which come to maturity in succession, *so* as to afford a supply for the family the whole year; and yet probably not one family in a thousand enjoy them, or know of the existence of the better half.—*Cultivator.*

BUTTERNUT SUGAR.

Mr. Editor:—While the attention of many of our northern farmers seems to be turned to the cultivation of the *sweets* of life, and while they are making experiments with the French Sugar Beet, Apple Molasses, Potato Sugar, Potato Molasses, Sugar from wheat starch, &c. &c., it may perhaps be useful to communicate to the lovers of *domestic sweets*, a piece of intelligence with which I have some reason to think the public in general are unacquainted.

It is said by one of the authors of "the Dispensatory of the United States of America," printed in Philadelphia, in 1834, that the *Butternut tree*, sometimes called *White Walnut, Oil nut*, &c., (the juglans cinerea of Eaton and others, and the juglans carthartica of Michaux) if punctured just before the unfolding of the leaves, furnishes a richly saccharine juice, from which sugar may be obtained, nearly, or quite as good, as that obtained from the sugar maple.

I have myself made no experiment with the sap of the Butternut tree, but several intelligent farmers with whom I have conversed, assured me that in the spring of the year, the tree is abundantly juicy; but they were not aware of the saccharine nature of the juice or sap of the Butternut tree.

In conversation to-day with an intelligent gentleman, from New Hampshire, he told me that a clergyman of his acquaintance, and of undoubted veracity, related an experiment by which he obtained in one season, from one butternut tree, 28 pounds of sugar, which was much whiter than that obtained from maple. But my informant added, that the tree was a large one, and that it was tapped in so many places, that the tree was killed by the severity of the operation. The death of the maple tree, he said, was also sometimes produced by too severe tapping. The injury to the tree he says may be avoided by tapping with an auger instead of an axe; by tapping in but few places in one season; and by fitting a plug of green wood into the auger hole, and driving it in tight, as soon as the sap has done flowing. If this course is taken with the tree, he says the bark grows immediately over the wound and closes it up, and no part of the tree dies in consequence of the tapping.

Mr. Editor, though in general I am not fond of publishing mere hearsay stories, in matters of science, till I have seen them proved by actual experiments, and have them to be true, yet in this case I think the testimony of the very respectable authors of the "Dispensatory of the U. S. of America," with the addition of the collateral testimony before mentioned, make an amount of evidence which is worthy of some attention. And as the dispensatory before mentioned is not in the hands of the public generally, nor even in the hands of *all* of the faculty, and as in so large a work an isolated fact, more important to the farmer, than to the physician, is liable to be overlooked or neglected; and as the time for tapping the trees and making sugar from them, (if made it can be) is near at hand, I have concluded to send you these hasty lines at the present time, that you may print and circulate the information they contain, early enough to benefit the sugar makers in the sugar making season of the present year.

The Butternut, or white Walnut, is a kind of tree which is of very rapid growth, and may probably be cultivated to any extent which is desired; the fruit is agreeable to many, and is a good remedy for the whooping cough, if eaten freely. The extract of the bark of the root is a useful cathartic, and the wood is valued for its beauty, its durability and its exemption from injury by insects. I have frequently seen a kind of white sugar, where the sap had dried into the stump, on the end of a log of hickory wood, but whether any variety of hickory would at the proper season afford sap enough to be worth attention, I cannot tell at present.

If any of your correspondents who happen to see this communication, are in possession of facts on this interesting subject, and should be disposed to send them to you for publication, I should feel equally indebted to them for letting us know the truth; whether the truth confirmed or contradicted the statements which I have seen, and which I have already related to you. For though I should be glad to be instrumental in making the public more extensively acquainted with an important *sweet*, the knowledge of which may be useful to our common country, yet if this communication should only draw forth the publication of facts, by means of which the truth in relation to this subject may be ascertained and publicly circulated, my object in writing will be accomplished.

Respectfully yours,

ASA M. MOLT.

East Haddam, Conn., Feb. 19, 1837.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

Agreeably to the invitation of the Committees of Rice Planters from several Parishes, a meeting was held at Seyle's on Monday, 27th February. The meeting was organized by calling N. Heyward, Esq. to the Chair, and W. A. Carson, Esq. appointed Secretary. Mr. H. Deas offered sundry resolutions, which were seconded by E. J. Pringle, Esq. and on motion were referred to a Committee of seven to be appointed by the Chair with directions to report upon the same and matters connected therewith, at a meeting of Rice Planters to be held in Charleston, on the 2d Monday in June next. The Committee were directed to issue Circulars to the Rice Planters of the different Parishes, inviting them to call meetings and send Delegates to the above named meeting.

The same committee were also directed to consult the Chamber of Commerce and ascertain whether Rice in bags would be acceptable to purchasers.

The following Committee were named by the Chair: John Bryan, Chairman: H. Deas, R. A. Carson, K. F. W. Allston, James Rose, James Cuthberth, Wm. W. Smith.

HOW TO COOK A POTATO.

To boil a potato seems simple enough, and yet we can scarcely ever find it to be done. At the tables of the great a good one is never seen; because if not eaten the very moment it is boiled, the potato is worth nothing, and also because the refinement of peeling helps to destroy the savor. Another mistake is to serve this vegetable in a covered dish, whereby the steam condensed by the cover falls upon the potato and it becomes sodden and waxy. Do not buy washed potatoes from the shops or Covent garden. Get them with the mould about them, and do not wash it off until just before you use them. If they are steeped in water long before they are boiled they become stale and watery. Put them into plenty of cold water with some salt. When they are about half boiled throw away the water and pour fresh boiled water upon the potatoes from a tea-kettle, adding to it some salt. Let it boil up briskly.--When you have ascertained with a fork that the potatoes are very nearly done throw in a cupful of cold water to check the boiling. The water will soon boil up again and the potatoes will crack. Let the water then be drained off, and the potatoes served up immediately in an open dish with the skins on. The water upon them will evaporate the instant they are in the dish They must be eaten at that moment—in ten minutes their fine flavor would be gone.—*Magazine of Domestic Economy.*

A Large Turnip.—The Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel states that a turnip raised in Jefferson County of that State, measured three feet four inches in circumference.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MARYLAND,

[CONTINUED.]

On the present condition of Agriculture in Calvert county and the means of improving it.

It has already been stated that most of the soil of Calvert, which is a sandy loam, is kind and easily improved. When properly tended, it produces tobacco of a fine quality, heavy crops of oats, to which it is peculiarly well adapted as well as to corn and rye. Good wheat crops have also been raised on the stiffer and more clayey soil that occur in some parts of the county, but more especially on the flat lands of the Patuxent. Hitherto, the root crops, for other than domestic consumption, have been totally neglected, and tobacco, though the most laborious and the most expensive to cultivate, is considered the most valuable product, and is the staple commodity of the county.

The only means of improving the soil that has as yet been resorted to, is in the use of plaster and clover, which on the greater number of plantations, has been a very efficient one, and has contributed largely towards increasing their products. It is fortunate that this system, however tardy in its adoption, should have gained favour with the planters of Calvert, with whom it is now very generally adopted; but serviceable as it has been, it is confidently asserted that the county possesses in its marl beds, a mineral resource of infinitely more value. It may be a matter of immense importance therefore to its agricultural interest to prove this assertion.

There are several things to be considered in the use of plaster that diminishes its value, when compared with lime or marl: namely, its cost, its limited application to certain soils, its uncertainty as dependent upon seasons, and the want of permanency, not only in its effects, but in its efficacy after a prolonged application.

From the best information that could be obtained, it appears that the *plaster system* imposes upon the planter an annual expenditure of no less than *two dollars* for every acre under cultivation. True it is that this expense is more than repaid by the increased productiveness imparted by its use to the soil; but there is no desire to depreciate its value, considered abstractedly. On the contrary, it has already been admitted to have rendered important services; and by no means is it intended to advise its abandonment *altogether*, nor even to give it to be understood that one system is to supersede entirely the other. It will be sufficient to show, for the present, that *marling* under existing circumstances, is the *less* expensive, and the *more* profitable operation. This will more satisfactorily appear, by considering the other comparative disadvantages of the plaster system.

Every planter knows that plaster cannot be applied to all soils, not even to those which under ordinary circumstances, he is far from considering sterile. Thus it will not answer on very sandy soil, nor on very stiff clayey soils, nor on wet lands.

Plaster will not act beneficially in very wet seasons, nor during a prolonged drought.

The effects of plaster in the quantity usually employed are experienced only by the crop to which it has been applied: every renewal of the crop requiring a repetition of the mineral.

Finally it has been confidently asserted by intelligent farmers is some portions of the State, where the use of plaster and clover dates as far back as fifty years, that it is no longer found to be so efficacious upon the same lands that formerly received from it the greatest benefits; hence the preference now given in those parts to lime.

Marl on the other hand *judiciously applied*, is not subject to any of these drawbacks. It will improve every kind of soil, at least all those that occur in our tide-water districts; it will benefit them all under any circumstances of position or seasons, (without, of course, meaning to imply that it will protect them from all inclemencies of the seasons,) it may be considered as permanent in its effects; and the expense for applying it once for all is not more than every enterprising planter in Calvert is already willing to incur annually for the use of plaster and clover seed.

Mr. Ruffin, whose experience in the use of shell-marl, has been so extensive and so valuable, to those who possess this resource, has furnished us with the cost of marling one hundred and twenty and a half acres, as follows:—

'Preparatory work, including uncovering of marl, cutting and repairing the necessary roads, and bringing corn for the team—digging, carrying out, and spreading six thousand eight hundred and ninety two loads (four and a half heaped bushels.) of marl,	$250 38
At the average rate of fifty-seven and a half loads, or two hundred and fifty-nine bushels per acre, the average expense was, to the acre	2 08.'

In reference to this operation, he says, 'In eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, at Shellbanks, a very poor, worn and hilly farm, I commenced marling, and in about four months, finished one hundred and twenty and a half acres, at rates between two hundred and thirty and two hundred and eighty bushels per acre. The time taken up in this work, was five days in January, and all February and March, with two carts at work—and from the fifth of August to the twenty-seventh of September, with a much stronger force. I kept a very minute journal of all those operations, showing the amount of labour employed, and of loads carried out during the whole time.' 'At Shellbanks,' the difficulties of opening pits were generally less—the average distance shorter, and the reduced state of the soil, and the strength of the marl, made heavy dressing dangerous. These circumstances all served to diminish the expense to the acre. The difficulties, however, at some of the pits, were very great, owing to the quantity of water continually running in, through the loose fragments of the shell—and almost every load was carried up some high hill. Taking every thing into consideration, I should suppose that the labor and cost of this larger job of marling, will be equal to, if not greater, than the average of all that may be undertaken, and judiciously executed, on a farm having plenty of this means for improvement, at convenient distances.' Now, on most of the plantations of Calvert, inland, the marl beds lie in quite accessible positions, making their appearance at the spring heads, of which in many places there is one for every field. Thus situated the pits are easily opened, may be drained with facility, and the marl extracted from them in a dry state, which greatly diminishes the labor of its transportation. Under these circumstances the expence for raising and distributing three hundred bushels, cannot exceed that which was incurred by Mr. Ruffin, in his operation at Shellbanks, and is only by a trifle more than the cost of plaster and clover seed.

In other situations greater difficulties in obtaining the marl, will doubtless present themselves that will occasion a corresponding increase in the labour and expense of applying it; but wherever it can be *conveniently* reached, it will be found amply to repay the trouble and cost that may be incurred.

As the mode of using the marl, with reference to the soil of Calvert county, and its actual agricultural condition, as well as to the nature of the material itself, which was found to contain from fifty to sixty per cent. of carbonate of lime, it was thought advisable to direct the application of only three hundred bushels to the acre, recommending it to be hauled out upon a clover lay, not too closely grazed. It should be spread upon this lay as equally as possible, as in the case of stable manure, and then turned in with the plough. Putrescible matters of any kind will enhance its good effects; hence, whenever these can be procured they should be employed in conjunction with the marl; for it is a mistake to suppose that the marl is a *manure* of itself. This error which arises from its effects having been treated under the general appellation of 'calcareous manures,' has often been the cause of great disappointments in its use, many persons believing that its efficacy could not be more satisfactorily tested than by applying it to the most barren spots. The opinion entertained of the mode of action of carbonate of lime, which is an essential constituent of marl, is, that its presence is necessary in a soil for several reasons: First, it improves the texture of the soil, stiffening a loose one, and actually lightening a stiff one; whereby the soil becomes more appropriately retentive of moisture, and of the soluble compound resulting from the decomposition of vegetable or animal substance that serve as food, or true manures to plants.—Secondly, it has a tendency to check, indeed it effectually prevents the growth of acid plants as the sorrel; and if it be conceived to do this, according to the suggestion of Mr. Ruffin, by the combination of the lime which it contains with the oxalic acid in the soil, the presence of which favours the growth of the sorrel, then it is probable that the disengagement of carbonic acid gas consequent upon this interchange of constituents, does in reality form a *pabulum* for the forthcoming crop, one of the elements of this acid, namely carbon, entering largely into the composition of all plants. Thirdly, it is not at all improbable that it acts as a *septic*, or decomposer, of the vegetable matter contained in the soil, reducing it into a soluble condition, in which state it may be taken up as nourishment by the growing crop. Finally, carbonate of lime is an essential constituent of a good soil.

From these considerations it follows, that the planters of Calvert county would find it much to

their advantage to turn their attention for the time being, exclusively to their marl beds. The operation of marling, where the material is so abundant, of so good a quality, and so easily obtained, will be found much cheaper than the continued use of plaster and clover seed, and will impart a higher degree of fertility to the soil, as well as a condition of permanent improvement, which cannot be obtained by any other means. It must be borne in mind too, that all kinds of soil may be improved by marl; and an additional inducement to use it, for those who are partial to the plaster system, should be found in the fact, that soils upon which plaster will not produce its customary effects, are rendered fit to receive it kindly, by the addition of calcareous matter.

Reverting once more to the method of employing the marl, it is believed that three hundred bushels per acre, spread over a field upon which there would be a sufficient growth of grass or weeds, and it is in such places that the efficacy of the marl is to be tested, would satisfactorily demonstrate the value of the operation. On a lot, for example, in course of preparation for tobacco, were the quality just indicated of marl to be mixed with the usual amount of stable and other manures, without being prepared to say what would be its effects upon the tobacco crop, it may be confidently asserted, that the next grain crop would be little less than double, so as amply to repay all expenditure of labour, time or money.

It has been asked, what effect will marl have upon tobacco? May it not, in increasing its quantity, cause a deterioration of its quality? Can it be expected to increase both the quality and the quantity of the crop?

Although not in possession of any facts that would authorize positive answers to these questions, there is no cause whatever to suspect that the application of calcareous matter to the soil, can be otherwise than beneficial to tobacco as well as all other crops. One fact indeed, has been collected, which, if it does not go to show that the presence of lime improves the quality of the tobacco, at least proves that it does not interfere with it. The planters of Calvert, as well as those of Prince George and Ann Arundel, have remarked the occurrence of a salmon coloured soil, in patches, as it were, lying near the top of the hills, off of which they very generally cut their highest price tobacco. Well this soil corresponds with the uppermost fossiliferons deposite referred to under the preceding head. Accordingly, it very frequently contains a quantity of broken scallop and other marine shells; it is very sandy, so that in some places the fragments of the embedded shells have become silicified throughout, whilst in other spots no shells at all are seen. The soil now alluded to contains very little alumine, or clay, its body being apparently due to the oxide of iron, which exists in it in an unusually large proportion, and to which it likewise owes its colour. The analysis of one hundred grains of this earth, taken from a spot where there was no appearance of shells, yielded three grains of lime, and as much as twenty grains of oxide of iron. In those places where the shells themselves occur, sometimes even in considerable quantity, a larger proportion of lime would of course be found. But, as tobacco planters have frequently expressed the opinion that the plant *cures* of the same colour as the soil producing it, and the quality in this instance depending much upon its peculiar colour, which the soil receives from the oxide of iron and not from the lime, the fact of the presence of lime is adduced to show only that it can have no injurious tendency.

Whatever may be the effects of lime upon tobacco, there is no longer any doubt that it greatly increases the grain crops; and that it will convert soils now totally unfit for wheat, into abundant producers of this most valuable commodity, a result which would be in vain expected from the plaster system. It is thought that the agricultural interests of Calvert county, would be benefitted in more ways than one, if the tobacco plantations were transformed into productive grain farms.

Besides the direct application of marl to the soil, an important use to which it may be put, is for the *preservation* of the stable manures. The opinion entertained by some agriculturists that animal manures should be first suffered to ferment, or *rot*, before they are committed to the soil, is believed to be in direct contradiction, at least with theory. Instead of permitting these manures to undergo fermentation before they are applied to the soil, they should on the contrary be buried as soon as possible; because the gaseous emanations from them, to which they owe their fertilizing properties, and that serve as nourishment to the plants, by being suffered to escape freely into the atmosphere, would deprive them of all their value. The principal object of amending a soil by marl, is to enable it to retain longer, and yield up gradually, as vegetation proceeds, its nutritive gases. It is advisable, therefore, that a liberal use of marl be made in the farm-yard, in the cow-pens, hog-pens, and, in fine, wherever animal or vegetable matter is likely to accumulate, hereby becoming incorporated with the putrescent matter in those places, and thus forming a compost, the soluble and gaseous compounds produced in the process of putrefaction may be protected, and retained for a longer period than when exposed to the desiccating effects of the atmosphere. On the Bay side where the sea ooze is by some planters much used, and where the marl also occurs in abundance, there is not the least doubt but that a mixture of both would be highly beneficial. Wherever again facilties present themselves, as in many places on the Patuxent side of the county, for procuring the mud, ordinarily highly charged with vegetable matter in an incipient stage of decomposition, that collects at the head or on the margin of creeks, a mixture of the two would be attended with the best results. The experience of farmers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland invariably prove this.

A liberal, but the same time judicious employment of these resources would no doubt occasion in a very short time a manifest improvement in the agricultural condition of Calvert county. This would first show itself in a greater increased productiveness of the grain crops, and would in a measure remove the present almost entire dependence of the planter upon his tobacco crop. Corn, oats, rye and wheat would be more extensively cultivated with a view to profitable returns. The great facilities that exist for sending almost every kind of produce to a market, would also cause more attention to be paid to the root crops generally, and the inhabitants of Calvert, having nothing to envy from their fellow-citizens in other parts of the State, would find themselves prospering under an ameliorated state of things, of which they have not hitherto seemed to think their lands susceptible. No more opportune moment than the present, perhaps, can have presented itself to introduce some expedient reform in the rural economy of the lower counties, when the only efficient labour that can be applied to the raising of their staple commodity is being fast removed, and that it is becoming imperiously necessary to substitute for it a less irksome system of cultivation. The suggestion, however, is submitted to the discretion of those more immediately interested.

Before quitting the subject of the application of marl or lime, it may not be amiss to allude to another inducement to its general use, suggested from various quarters, and which must necessarily have some weight with the residents in all the tide-water counties of the State. This allusion has reference to the putative effects of lime in preventing disease.

Mr. Ruffin, in the second edition to his 'Essay on calcareous Manures,' has furnished a number of facts derived from the correspondents to his valuable publication, 'The Farmer's Register,' which lend great support to the opinion that marl has the property of purifying the air and contributing to healthfulness. He states his own experience in the following terms: 'My principal farm, until within some four or five years, was subject in a remarkable degree to the common mild autumnal diseases of our low country. Whether it is owing to marling, or other unknown causes, these bilious diseases have since become comparatively rare. Neither does my opinion in this respect, nor the facts that have occurred on my farm stand alone. But,' he adds, 'in most cases where I have made inquiries as to such results, nothing decisive had been observed.' There is no doubt but that marl or lime freely used, wherever, around the dwelling, around the out-houses, the barn and the stables, in the farm-yard, pens, &c. a quantity of putrescent matter is always gathered together, would have the effect of diminishing the noxious exhalations from such places, and thereby contribute to the greater health of the adjoining residences. The subject deserves the especial attention of planters and farmers in all the lower counties.

Inquiry has often been made, whether there are not some superficial indication of the presence of marl at a short distance below the soil; such as the appearance of some peculiar growth, or of peculiar plants: and the frequent occurrence of a really anomalous vegetable formation, on the fossiliferous deposites of both the Eastern and Western Shore, has led many persons to regard it as a true index of the vicinity of that valuable material, applying to it the name of *marl weed*. The plant referred to is however, well known, and its very remarkable aspect would naturally attract the attention of any one. It is a leafless weed, the stem of which is single, erect; very

rough and regularly articulated, each articulation raising from a tubular sheath spotted with black to its base and summit. It is the *Equisetum hyemale* of botanists, which is imported from Holland under the name of Dutch rushes, and is much used by the whitesmiths and cabinet-makers of Europe in polishing metals and wood, and is there quite in demand for scouring pewter and wooden utensils in the kitchen. As it is found in many places where marl is not likely to occur—affecting deep loamy soils, especially those that have been gained from rivers—it is of course no evidence of the presence of marl, but may serve to indicate the goodness of the soil produced by a proper admixture of calcareous matter with the sands and clays of the tertiary formations.

There is not, and there cannot be expected, to be found any such superficial indications of the deposit of fossils constituting the marl-beds of Cavert county, It is sufficient to know that these beds occur almost every where, and that the lowermost fossiliferous deposite actually constitutes the subratum of the whole county, making its appearence wherever denudating causes have stripped it of its covering of sand, gravel and soil. In some places, where the surface of the marl has been for a long time exposed to the action of a stream of water, the fossils which it contained have been washed out, leaving only their impressions. The principal character of the marl are in such cases obliterated; but by digging a few feet into the bed, the shells themselves will invariably be found, and the deposite will then yield a material inferior to none other.

In its sincerely hoped, that enough has now been said to induce the people of Calvert to turn their serious attention to the early fruition of these resources; and it belongs to the more wealthy planters of the county to commence such operations as in their results will exhibit, in the most satisfactory manner, all the benefits that may be derived from them. The value of lime to the soils of Calvert county has already been demonstrated in the good effects obtained by the Hon. Judge Morsell, with the use of the shells from an Indian bank, upon his estate. His example has been followed by Mr. James Morsell, at the head of Hungerford's creek. An Indian shell bank of great extent occurs also, as previously stated, at Hollowing point, the enterprising proprietor of which has expressed a willingness to dispose of its contents to his less fortunate neighbours. These shells could very profitably be distributed along both shores of the river either in their present condition, or in the more valuable form of lime into which they might be converted at little expense.

As yet the efficacy of the marl has not been tried in the country; but there is every reason to believe that the many intelligent planters who have now been made acquainted with its existence in places whence it may be easily extracted, as well as with its value, will not long suffer it to remain neglected. It is much to be regretted, that in the only instance in which a trial of it was about to be made with praiseworthy zeal, the gentleman engaged in carrying on the operations, Mr. Geo. Wilkinson, should have found himself compelled to desist by ill health. In another year, however, there will no doubt be furnished many examples of the great benefits which the material is destined to confer upon the soil of Calvert county, bringing about a highly improved condition in agriculture of this much favoured portion of the State.

GARDEN SEEDS.

As success in gardening depends much on good seeds, a few hints on raising, gathering and preserving them may be of importance to the young and inexperienced gardener. Plants intended for seed should be carefully cultivated during their whole existence, and especially while their seeds are ripening. They should be located in such a manner, as that those of the same species cannot intermix and produce deteriorated varieties. To prevent mixing, they must be set at considerable distances apart, as even Indian corn has been known to mix at the distance of three hundred yards. It is utterly impossible to preserve varieties, cucumbers, melons, squashes, pumpkins, &c. in their purity, if they are premitted to flower and ripen their seeds in the same garden—the seeds of two varieties of the same species of plants, should not, therefore, be attempted to be raised in the same garden at the same time. It is this disposition to mix and degenerate that renders it difficult for seedsmen to raise a complete assortment of seeds on their own grounds, unless they are very extensive.

The most luxuriant and perfect plants, and such as arrive at maturity the earliest in the season, should be selected for seed. They should be permitted to remain in the garden until the seed is perfectly ripe; and should then be gathered and cleaned in clear weather. If any moisture remains, they should be exposed to the rays of the sun until they are perfectly dry, and then be put up in bags or boxes and secured from the depredations of rats, mice and insects, and the action of severe cold. As a general rule, new seed is to be preferred to old on account of its germinating quicker and producing a more vigorous growth; but good seeds, gathered and preserved in the foregoing manner, will retain their vitality as follows:—

	YEARS.		YEARS.
Asparagus,	4	Marjoram,	4
Balm,	2	Melon,	8 or 10
Basil,	2 or 3	Mustard,	3 or 4
Beans,	1 or 2	Nasturtium,	2 or 3
Beets,	8 or 10	Onion,	3
Borage,	2	Parsley,	5 or 6
Cabbage,	6 or 8	Parsnip,	1
Carrot,	1 or 2	Pea,	2 or 3
Celery,	6 or 8	Pumpkin,	8 or 10
Corn,	2 or 3	Pepper,	5 or 6
Cress,	2	Radish,	6 or 8
Cucumber,	8 or 10	Rue,	3
Caraway,	4	Ruta Baga,	4
Fennel,	5	Salsafy,	2
Garlic,	3	Savory,	3 or 4
Leek,	3 or 4	Spinage,	3 or 4
Lettuce,	3 or 4	Squash,	8 or 10
Mangel Wurtzel,	8 or 10	Turnip,	3 or 4

Some gardeners prefer old seeds of cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c. &c. to new, on account of their running less to vines and producing larger crops of fruit; but on this point we cannot speak experimentally. The vitality of seeds is easily tested, and they ought never to be sown, in any considerable quantity, without it. When divested of their covering, such as will germinate will sink in lukewarm water, while such as have lost their vitality will float on the surface.—*Silk Culturist.*

IS LYE A PREVENTIVE OF SMUT?

Let those that doubt lye being a preventive for smut, try the experiment—or, if they have log heaps upon their fallows where there is a liability to smut, observe the crop and sow smut where such heaps were burnt, if they can. One great fault in sowing wheat is, farmers do not sow it thick enough, especially if sown late. People here are getting into the habit of sowing two and a half bushels to the acre, if sown late, be the soil what it may.—*Monthly Genesee Farmer.*

When will discoveries cease? Cane has been in a great measure superseded by the beet for the manufacture of sugar, and now we are informed that chesnuts are come into play for the manufacture of that useful article in France. The French chesnut, it will be borne in mind, is much sweeter and richer than the American, and such is the proportion of saccharine matter contained in it, that as much as fourteen per cent. of sugar is said to have been obtained from it, a yield greater than the average product from the beet.—*Baltimore American.*

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* M ONDA

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 75	—
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 50	8 50
Corn, yellow,	bushel	90	91
White,	"	85	86
Cotton, Virginia,	pound	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18½	20
Louisiana 20a21–Alabama	"	18	21
Feathers,	pound.	50	—
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 62	1 75
Flour&Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	13 00
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	10 37	10 37½
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	10 37	10 73½
" " wagon price,	"	10	10 25
City Mills, super	"	10 00	dull
Do extra	"	10 00	10 25
Susquehanna,	"	—	10 50
Rye,	"	7 25	7 50
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	21 50
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 87	5 00
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	8 00	8 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 25	4 00
Orchard,	"	—	2 75
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	—	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	—	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 75	8 50
Slaughtered,	"	7 25	7 75
Hops—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
Lime,	bushel.	35	37
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	62	65
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone,	ton.	4 75	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	1 35	1 40
Susquehannah,	"	—	—
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	— —
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	—	2 25
Red, best	"	2 00	2 20
fair to good 180a200 inferior,	"	1 20	1 60
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42½
" in hhds.	"	39½	—
" wagon price,	"	36	37
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	— —
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	—
		washed.	*unwash*
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 *to* 60	30 32
Full Merino,	"	45 50	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	42 45	26 28
One half do.	"	38 42	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 38	26 28
Pulled,	"	38 40	26 28

Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	17	18
Shoulders, do	"	—	15
Middlings, do	"	—	15
Assorted, country,	"	—	14
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	20	28
Cider,	barrel.	1 00	1 25
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	35 00	50 00
Dry,	"	10 00	13 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	—	1 93
Chop Rye,	"	—	2 25
Eggs,	dozen.	18	25
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	—	—
No. 2,	"	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 50	10 50
No. 3,	"	—	6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.	—	—
Lard,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia	1
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	¼a1
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	1
Do. payable at Easton,	¾	Bank of the Valley,	1
Salisbury, 1 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	1	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	2¼a3
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	½.	Ohio Banks, generally	4a5
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	2a2¼
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York City,	¼a
Chambersburg,	1	New York State,	3a3½
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	2¼a3
Pittsburg,	2a2½	Connecticut,	2¼a3
York,	¼a	New Hampshire,	2¼a3
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1¼a2	Maine,	2¼a3
Delaware [under $5]	3a4	Rhode Island,	2¼
Do. [over 5]	¼a¾	North Carolina,	3¼a4
Michigan Banks,	6a	South Carolina,	3¼a4
Canadian do.	6a	Georgia,	4a5
		New Orleans	6a7

SPANISH JACKS.

The subscriber has for sale five Spanish Jacks, imported in 1836. They are all young, and certified to be *proved breeders*. They are of good size, being from 52 to 55 inches in height, stout built and healthy: colors white and gray.

The exportation from Spain of Jacks of this quality and breed is by law *strictly prohibited*; but the near approach of the army under Gen. Gomez last fall to Malaga, caused the shipment of these Jacks, among other valuable property, from that port. Considering these circumstances, it is improbable that another opportunity of procuring such Jacks will occur. These will be sold for from $1,000 to $1,500 each, *if immediately applied for*, but i not sold soon, they will be placed at service for the season at hand.

Also, a young Jack, bred in this country from first rate stock, gray, two years old, and of good promise. Price $500.

Also, several fine Jennets, some of them in foal to a Maltese Jack, 14 hands high.

Also, a very fine improved Durham short-horn Bull, purchased at Col. Powel's sale last November. He is about eighteen months old, nearly all red, and has a *perfect* pedigree. Price $300. Apply to

J. J. HITCHCOCK,
Agricultural Agent, No. 5 South Fifth street,
feb 28—4t Philadelphia.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, 4,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, one and two years old, which he will sell at $25 per hundred.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Balt., Dec. 13. Editor Farmer & Gardener.

20,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has received the first parcel of an invoice of 20,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, which he offers or sale on pleasing terms for cash. They are warranted genuine, and if taken in their original packages bargains may be expected.

EDW. P. ROBERTS,
March 7. 4t. Baltimore, Md.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscribers are now opening a superior lot of GARDEN SEEDS, growth of 1836. The most prominent seeds received and for sale are—

250 bushels Garden PEAS, of various sorts.
150 do Dwarf and Pole BEANS.
2000 lbs. CABBAGE SEEDS, among which are Scotch Early York, a superior cabbage; Flat Dutch, Drumhead, Savoy, Early Bullocksheart, Early French, &c.
250 lbs. CUCUMBER SEED, of various sorts, including Keene's fine long green, white spined, &c.
1500 lbs. Mason's scarlet short top RADISH SEED; yellow turnip, long white, and every other variety of Radish.
1000 lbs. Mangel wurtzel, French Sugar and Table BEET SEED.
50 lbs. Kale Seed of verious sorts
200 " Carrot Seed for table and field
30 " Lettuce Seed, several finest kind
250 " Onion Seed
300 " Ruta Baga Seed
Also, Tart Rhubarb Seed, Tomato, Egg Plant, Squash, Salsafy, Spinach, Okra, Leek, Celery, Endine, &c. &c.
FIELD SEEDS—English Perennial Rye Grass Seed; Lawn Grass; yellow and scarlet Trefoil; Lucerne; English and American Oats; Huskless Oats; Gama Grass Roots and Seed, early and late Potatoes; 10 kinds Corn, best early and late sorts; Albany field and Cow Peas; Clover Seed; Timothy; Herd Grass; Millet; Orchard Grass; Buckwheat; and in short every other Seed, Tool or Implement appertaining to the want of the farmer and gardner.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.
March 7. Light, near Pratt street wharf.

LIME-SPREADER.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt-street,

Has now finished several of the above machines. The price is fixed as follows:

For the machine complete,	$100
Do. exclusive of the wheels, shafts and axle,	60
For applying the machinery to a common cart	45
For the machinery alone	40
Including the patent fee in each case.	fe 28 3t

MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

THE undersigned offers for sale the seed of genuine Morus Multicaulis, imported from France by Smith and Sons, New York, and warranted the growth of 1836. Said seed is put up in half oz. papers, and will be sent per mail free of charge to any part of the U. S. on the receipt of $3 for one, or $5 for two papers. Notes of all solvent banks received in payment. This seed is warranted to produce the genuine Chinese variety, and the money in all cases will be refunded on satisfactory proof to the contrary. Short directions for culture furnished each order.

SETH WHALEN, P. M.
Feb. 1837—28 Whalen's store, New York.

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

JUST received and in fine order, 15,000 GAMA GRASS ROOTS. This grass is particularly adapted for soiling, bears cutting every fifteen days, and of course the product is immense. Price per 100 roots, $2.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.
mh 7 Light, near Pratt street wharf.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.